ill, for the purpose of making it a special for

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yulee—23.

an, Soule, Turney, and Yulee-23.

Mr. DOUGLAS then moved to make it the spe cial order at 12 s'clock to-day, and every day

thereafter until disposed of. Mr. DOWNS hoped not. He thought tha after the events of yesterday, there should be given time for consideration and reflection. Mr. ATCHISON hoped the bill would not be

made a special order until Monday. They were all tired out, and they wanted time to consider. The motion of Mr. Douglas was agreed to.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate then took up the separate

CALIFORNIA BILL. Mr. CLAY indulged in some remarks in rela tion to the defeat of the Compromise bill yesterterday. He charged the Senator from Maryland [Mr. PEARCE] with the defeat of the measure It was his motion which led to the defeat of the

Mr. PEARCE retorted very severely. He denied that he was the cause of the defeat of the Compromise bill. He laid the cause to the amendment of the Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Dawson.] That was the real cause of the defeat of

Mr. CLAY rejoined. While speaking, he alluded to disunion, and said that if any State should raise its arm against the Federal authority. it should be punished by the whole force of the

Mr. FOOTE offered an amendment, making 350 30' the Southern boundary of California. Mr. MASON replied to Mr. CLAY. He asserted the right of peaceful secession. That was

a State right doctrine, and one which the South had always contended for. It was the doctrine of Mr. CALHOUN, and it was the true doctrine. The States were all sovereignties. They had delegated certain powers to the Federal Government. The States could resume those powers any time they wished. Mr. BUTLER also replied to Mr. CLAY

South Carolina had been aimed at very often He disavowed Mr. CLAY's doctrine and agreed with Mr. Mason. He cited the example of Bernadotte, to warn Mr. CLAY not to march into Virginia, his native land, in opposition to her, in case she should unfurl the standard of resistance to injustice and oppression. Mr. FOOTE spoke at great length against " nul

lification and secession." He read Jackson's proclamation, and approved it. The debate was further continued by Mr. CLAY,

Mr. BUTLER, Mr. HALE, Mr. DICKINSON, and

When the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives, August 1st, 1850. After prayer, the journal of the previous day's proceedings was read; whereupon, Mr. WHITE asked the unanimous consent

the House for permission to offer a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of 21, to consider and report a plan for the admission of California, the formation of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, the djustment of the boundary dispute between the United States and Texas, &c., &c.

But Messrs, CARTTER, Root and others, objecting, leave to introduce the said resolution was

A member calling for the regular order of bu-

sines? The SPEAKRER called the committees for re ports: whereupon, bills, Senate bills, joint resolutions, adverse reports and resolutions were pre sented by Messrs. RICHARDSON and CHANDLER. from the Committee on Military Affairs; STANTON, of Tenn., WHITE and LEVIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs: McCLERNAND and BUEL. from the Committee on Foreign Affairs; FITCH, from the Committee on Territories; WALDO, WALLACE, EVANS, of Ohio, and SACKETT, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions: JOHNson, of Kentucky, Marrison, Averett, and HAMILTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions; all of which were duly referred, or other-

wise appropriately disposed of. In the course of these proceedings, Mr. RICHARDSON reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill for the relief

of Jacob B. Montgomery. Mr. R. moved to put this bill on its passage, and then argued to show the justice of this pro

posed action on the part of the House. Mr. SWEETZER objected, on the ground that containing an appropriation, the rule required the reference of the said bill to the Committee of the

The SPEAKER overruling the point of order involved in the objection of the gentleman from Ohio, decided that the motion for the engrossmen of the bill in question was in order.

whole House.

From this decision an appeal having been taken conversational debate thereupon arose between the Speaker and Messrs. RICHARDSON, THOMPson, of Mississippi, Sweetzer, Parker, and

Morse.

Mr. FOWLER moved to lay the appeal on the table; which was agreed to. Mr. FEATHERSTON then argued for

minutes to show the propriety of suspending the rules, to pass the bill without delay. The question being on its engrossment and third

reading; it was agreed to, and then the bill was Mr. THOMAS, rising to a privileged questio

moved the reconsideration of the vote by which, on the day before, the House had laid on the table the joint resolution reported by Mr. Buar from the Committee on Military Affairs, declaratory of rank in the army of the United States.

And this motion having been entered upon the

Mr. WALDO reported back from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, the Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret N. Worth, widow of the late Major General Worth of the United States army, with the recommendation that it do not

Mr. W. in explanation, urged that the Com mittee had carefully examined all the reasons

inted; agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON reported back from the Comittee on Invalid Pensions, a bill for the relief of

this bill on its passage, stated the circumstances was attacked by eleven Indians, who, however, of the case at some length, to show that it was were repulsed. It is supposed that a Mr. Holthe duty of the House to make no delay in doing brook was killed by them. ustice to the petitioner in question.

And then moving the engrossment and third eading of the bill, Mr. CONGER moved its reference to the comnitte of the whole House, on the ground that all uch bills should have that direction before being

inally acted on. The previous question on the pending question having been demanded, and seconded by the House, under its operation, the said bill was duly

idly approaching this city, which made it expedient for Congress to hasten on with their business without delay. Under these circumstances, he felt called on to move that the House should go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the

This motion having been agreed to, the Speaker alled Mr. Disney to the Chair.

The Committee assuming the consideration of the bill making appropriations for fortifications for the fiscal year 1850; amendments thereto were offered, and advocated for five minutes each, by Messes. Gorman, Burt, Ottis, Bayly, Fuller, SAVAGE, HARRIS, of Illinois, Root, Evans, of Maryland, Ewing, Houston, Cartter, Ashe, McMullen, Parker, Thompson, of Mississippi, Morse, Duer, Hubbard, Jno. A. King, of New York, BISSELL, WILLIAMS, KERR, EVANS, of Maryland, Giddings, Jones, P. King, of New York,

son, of Pennsylvania. After which, The Committee having voted to rise, the Chair nan reported that the committee recommended the enactment of the bill without amendment. Mr. BAYLEY demanded the previous que

CROWELL, HARALSON, KAUFMAN, CABEL, THOMP-

ion on the engrossment of the bill. Mr. KAUFMAN moved that the said bill be aid on the table, on which motion the yeas and

nays were demanded. A member moved that the House do now journ-when

The Secretary of the Senate announced that the Senate had passed a bill to establish a territorial government for Utah, (whereupon, there arose a laugh in all parts of the House, this being what has been left of the adjustment bill.)-REP. The yeas and nays having been called and ordered on the motion to adjourn, it was agreed to by yeas and nays.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CELEBRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS .- The nteresting exhibition and ceremonies yesterday, were all the friends of education could have anti ipated, or even desired. The procession passed down the avenue, (having formed at the city Hall, at about 5 o'clock) and was more than a mile in length, composed of the children of all the public chools of the city, numbering between two and three thousand, neatly and beautifully dressed in white; each district designated by scarfs or sashes of various colors. The different divisions were escorted by bands of music, and in the front ranks of each school were the teachers, who seemed proud of their responsible positions. The procession moved to the East Capital grounds, where an appropriate, practical and eloquent address was delivered by Hon. J. R. CHANDLER, after which the prizes and premiums were distributed, and other, interesting ceremonies, in which President FILLMORE participated. There was an immense gathering of spectators, all of whom appeared highly interested and gratified with what they saw and heard.

osities at Temperance Hall will be open to the public for several days for examination previous to the sale. This cabinet is the property of a Mr. Bruff, late a citizen of Washington, who has recently gone to California,

He was for many years engaged in msking the ollection, and spared neither labor nor expense in ecomplishing his object.

BRONZE BUST OF WASHINGTON .- There is the Congressional Library a bronze bust of Wash ington, taken by Clark Mills, Esq., from an original bust by Honden at Mount Vernon, which was executed from the living face of Washington in October, 1785. It is said to be an admirable and perfect copy and gives rather a different expression to the features from the busts and portraits we usually see of him. It has been recently placed there for exhibition.

MR. HUNTER'S SPEECH .- Virginia has jus cause to be proud of her Senators. Both of then have nobly sustained the interests and honor o the Old Dominion in the great contest now pend-ing between sectional divisions of the country. Both have done their duty most faithfully, and with an ability unsurpassed by the senatorial representation from any State in this whole Con-

weeks since, Mr. Mason uttered the voice of Virginia, and gave further, in clear and unmistakeable language, that line of policy and action which was alike demanded by the honor of the State and the determined spirit of all her truchearted sons.
On Thursday, the 18th instant, Mr. HUNTER

delivered the great speech, the publication of which we shall commence in our next. It was designed as a reply to Mr. Webster; and every impartial reader, upon perusal, must be con-vinced that the youthful Virginian more than sustained himself in the mighty conflict with the giant statesman of New England. As our readers will be able to judge for them-

selves of the merits of the present effort we shall make no further comment upon it than simply to remark that, while disrobing the measure under consideration of its deceptive guises, and, by the mighty power of logical analyguises, and, by the mighty power of logical analy-sis, showing that it was wanting in the first ele-ment of a just and equitable Compromise, and was, in reality, far more objectionable than the resolutions presented by Mr. Clay in the early part of the session, so universally repudiated by he whole South, one of its advocates was unabl o stand the fire of truth, and, taking advantage of the strict rules of parliamentary proceedings, sought to arrest the withering exposure by a call to order. This fact of itself speaks volumes; and, to order. This fact of itself speaks volumes; and, whilst the peculiar and unnatural source from which that call came, would justify us in applying the language of Cæsar "ct tu Brute," yet we do so with a feeling quite as painful as that which oppressed the bosom of the distinguished Roman on that memorable occasion. We should rejoice if this bitter cup might have passed; but, deeply painful and unpleasant as is the task, we cannot shrink from exposing and denouncing this flagrant error, though committed by one whom we have error, though committed by one whom we have heretofore regarded as a true and faithful, though

THE STANGE TWINS .- The following extract of a letter from an esteemed friend in Surry county, will dispel all apprehensions as to the safety and health of the twins :

Mr. Aint, Surry Co., July 21st, 1850.

mittee had carefully examined all the reasons bearing on the poopriety of passing this bill, with a strong desire to feel at liberty to ask the House to pass it; but they had come to the conclusion that they would not be properly discharging their trust in so doing.

He refrained from moving to lay it on the table, however, in order to give the gentleman who had undertaken to manage it here an opportunity to advocate its enactment in the Committee of the whole House; whereupon,

Mr. Aint, Surry Co., July 21st, 1850.

"The report concerning the death of the Siamese Twins, I am happy to say, is without a shadow of a foundation. They were at my office on yesterday, the 20th, well and hearty, and as full of life as I ever saw them—speaking of the prospect of their crop, also of the health of their wives and children. Of the latter, they have nine of as hearty children as the State can produce in one family. I should be very sorry to hear of any misfortune happening to the twins, as they are honest, industrious, kind hearted and good neighbors. This report you may rely on.

Yours with respect, July 21st, 1850.

From the Rio Grande

MURDER AND LINCH LAW .- By the arrival of

the steamship Yacht we have received the American Flag of the 17th inst.

There were reports of Indian depredations between Brownsville and Point Isabel. The house of Mr. G. L. Stillwell, near the Sal Colorado,

The Flag relates that a young Mexican, wh shot and killed another Mexican at a monte bank, and attempted to escape by swimming the river, was captured, brought back, and hung in twenty minutes from the time the murder was com-

Another occurrence of the same kind took

place on the 11th inst. The night before, at a fundango, or rather after having left it, Captain John Brennan was followed, stabbed and killed by a notorious ruffian named Bill Hardy. The murderer then walked back to the house, with his knife in hand, recking with blood, exclaming, "I'm a tart; and that's the way I'll serve any man who will follow me." Some of those who heard him, supposing he had got into difficulty with a Mexican, advised him to leave, which he did. As soon as it was ascertained that he had killed Captain Brennan, men were sent to the several ferries to prevent his escape into Mexico, and others started in pursuit. He was arrested next morning about daylight, near one of the ferries, ironed and taken to jail. The only cause assigned for this brutal outrage is the refusal of Brennan to let Hardy have money, while at Bra-zos. This Hardy, it appears, had killed a man at St Louis, one on the Arkansas, and had at-tempted to take the lives of several in Galves on, Austin and San Antonio, and was sent away from Monterey in irons during the war. On learning the character of the man, and the

insecureness of the jail, the citizens of Browns-ville determined, as the prisoner had confessed his guilt, to cut short his murderous career at once. A meeting assembled, and it was voted that the culprit should be hung forthwith. The Flag describes the rest of the proceedings as The crowd then proceeded to the jail and de

m inded the culprit. The deputy sheriff remark-ed to the crowd, that he held the keys of the jail, and it was his duty to safely keep the prisoner, but he did not feel disposed to resist the demand of so large a portion of the citizens of the coun-He would, therefore, deliver up the keys. with the request that the prisoner be permitted to make any statement in extenuation, or otherwise, he might wish. This was readily acceded when the prisoner was unfettered and brough forth, and in that condition permitted to walk to the place of his execution. It was proposed to tie him, but on his assuring that he attempt to run, he was suffered to go free and untrammelled in any way. On reaching the spot selected for this tragic scene, he remarked that he knew he had to die, and intended to die like man; but would rather be shot than hung The crowd assembled to witness the solem tragedy was quite large, but orderly and quiet with a few exceptions. No one volunteering to hoot the guilty, hardened wretch, it was decided that he must be hung. Rev. Mr. Cravens ther came forward and introduced himself, and asked Hardy if he desired any preparation, or had any statement to make. He said he had nothing to say except as to the disposition of his effects, and request the writing of a few letters to his friends. He then requested Mr. Cravens to pray for him. During all this time, and even while the arrangements were making for launching him into eternity, where he would meet a more dread tribunal any on earth, he evinced the most perfect indifference as to his fate, not suffering a muscl of his face or limbs to betray the least emotion And even took the rope that was to hang him and tied the hangman's knot to show how was done, without the slightest perceptible tremor of the nerves. Those managing the matter, fearing the knot was not well tied, untied it for the purpose of retying, in which they failed, when he remarked to a gentleman standing

near him that he would have to tie it again. This kind office the individual addressed prom sed to perform for him. The doomed man ther got into a cart, mounted on a plank which rested on the wheels, without any resistance or assist ance, and, while the rope, which was suspended from a beam used for hoisting beeves, was being sted around There he stood, high above the crowd, his hands tied, the noose close about his neek, death staring him in the face, calm, cool, and collected. The eart moved from under him, and in this condition he was hurled into eternity. Such a spectacle we never witnessed before, may we never again. It was evidently his intention to leap from the cart, but was prevented from so doing by some one attracting his attention as it started, which caused his feet to drag from the tail. He died after a slight struggle, and thus terminated the earthly areer of the notorious Bill Hardy, who had bee the terror of every community in which he lived. He met death with the same reckless indifference that he had meeted it out to others. May his fate be a warning to all who have heretofore onsidered themselves beyond the reach of law

and justice. Capt. Brennan was consigned to his last resting place by the Odd Fellows, attended by a arge concourse of citizens."

THE FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYL-ANIA .- The first announcement of the Female dedical College of Pennsylvania for the session of 1850-51, has been made, and we feel pleased that it starts under such favorable auspices. There is no class of persons in the country to whom medical instruction will prove more valua ble than to females. It is their special prerogative to watch over health and to nurse the sick. A knowledge of the remedial agents and of the human organization will enable them to ward off the approach of disease, resist their progress, or emove them entirely. The following embrace the names of gentlemen of well known skill in the profession:—N. R. Mosely, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, General, Special and Surgical; James F. X. McCloskey, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine Joseph S. Longshore, M. D., Professor of Ob-stetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; G. W. Gleason, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Surgery; M. W. Dickinson, M. D., Profes sor of Materia Medica and Therapentics; A. D. Chaloner, M. D., Professor of Chemistry: James F. X. McCloskey, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. Pupils will be admitted after they have comdeted their ordinary education; but cannot receive the degree of the college until they have attained the age of 21 years. The candidate for graduation in this college must have been engaged in the study of medicine three years, two of which must have been under the supervision of a respectable practitioner of medicine. must have attended two full courses of lectures. one of which must have been in this Institution. The fees in this college are as follows: To each Professor, \$10: Matriculation fee. paid once only, 85, Graduation, \$15. The feetures in this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in October, and continue four months. The lectures will be complete upon Anatomy and Physiology; Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence : Theory and Practice of Medicine Obsteteries and Diseases of Women and Children; Surgery; Materia Medica and Therapenties; Chemistry and Clinical Practice,-Philadelphia Ledger

WAR STEAMERS FOR THE SPANISH GOVERS MENT: Messers. Mandslay, Sons and Field have contracted to make four pair of engines of 400 horse power each pair, for the Spanish Government, at an estimated cost of £200,000 for the whole. Messrs. John Penn & Son have also conwhole. Messrs. John Penn & Son have also contracted to make two pair of engines, of 350 horse power each pair, and Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill & Co. two pair of engines of 356 horse power each for the same government. Messrs. Wigram are building a war steamer, and Mr. Green, at Blackwall, another of a similar class, to be fitted with their engines in this country. The other steamers for the 500 horse power engines are on the ers for the 500 horse power engines are on the stocks in Spain, and will soon be ready for their reception. The Government of Spain are at the present time greatly increasing the royal navy of that country.

From the Abbeville (Alabama) Bann On the 25th inst., the great Southern meeting was held in Henry County, ratifying the late Nashville Convention, and when I say great, I do not misapply the term, a : an evidence, at the early hour of ten A. M., three thousand souls assembled around the altar of Southern Rights which they worshipped with the most apparent devotion. Never was there witnessed such a concourse of universal opinion in the county of Henry, they stood in silence breathing forth a love for our Constitutional rights, convincing every observer that they were no longer going to yield to Northern aggression, but individually and collectively adhere to the following re-Solutions which were unanimously adopted :
Southern Meeting in Henry County.—A

mass meeting of the citizens of Henry county was held at Abbeville on the 25th of July 1850, in accordance with the arrangement of a pre-vious meeting held on the 1st inst., to take into consideration the action of the Nashville Convention and to ascertain completely the sentiments of the people of Henry as to the great crisis which threatens the loss of her dearest Constitutional rights and most sacred honor. A large concourse of citizens assembled, num-bering as estimated by many at near 3,000 persons, many persons from the surrounding counties and from Georgia attended, thereby evincing the great interest felt elsewhere in the great struggle for Constitutional rights. The assemblage was called to order, and George W. Williams, Esq., and Gen. A. J. McAllister, were selected to preside over the deliberations of the meeting. Messrs. James Pynes, W. H. Wood, oseph Lawrence, and Maj. H. E. Chitty, were Vice Presidents, and Daniel Mcdesignated as mon and James A. Clendinen, Esqrs., appointed Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of twenty-one genlemen, to wit: John W. Harper, Chairman, A. McAllister, J. A. Clendinen, Sidney A. Smith, E. W. Teague, Joseph Watson, Robert Kennedy, John A. Wood, W. T. Kirkland, T. Y. Smith, J. Ben-

nett, S. B. Watson, T. Battle, J. B. Appling, J. Murphy, L. Bird, J. Wood, W. Stewart, C. T. Chambers, and J. Wilcoxon, were apointed to draft and report resolutions for adop-

At the meeting of the committee two of the above named gentlemen to wit: Sidney A. Smith and Maj. John P. Appling were released by request from acting on said committee and there being two others absent, the residue of the committee unanimously reported through the chairman, J. W. Harper, Esq. the following

PREAMELE AND RESOLUTIONS. We the people of Henry County, in convenion assembled, pursuant to public notice, in view of the perilous condition of the country and the threatened destruction of the equality of the Southern States in our Federal Union, do ereby publish and declare,

1. That we approve, endorse, and ratify the resolutions and address adopted by the the Southern Convention, recently assembled at the 2. That the bill now pending before Senate of the United States, known as the Clay Compromise Bill" and recommended as

n adjustment of the great question now dividing he Northern, and Southern sections of the Inion is wholly unworthy the name of a Comromise biil, and ought to receive the unanious opposition of the entire people of the Southern States. 3. That the people of the Southern States are

ntitled with the people of all the other States to an equal participation in the territories of California and New Mexico, acquired by the ommon blood and treasure of the whole country, and that to acquiesce in such legislation by he Congress of the United States, as would deprive us of such equality would be to submit to the dictation of a fanatical and dominant maority unworthy of our common ancestry, and

isgraceful to us and to our posterity.

4. That out of love and veneration for that Inion which was ordained and established by the patriots of the revolution, and to preserve and perpetuate it to our children as a glorious inheritance of freemen, and forasmuch as the South has acquiesced for a long series of years Ocean, with a clear recognition of the right of the Southern people to migrate with and enjoy their property of every description south of that line, and that our Constitutional right of equality in the public domain, or a division of the me as here indicated, we never should, we

never can, we never will surrender.

5. That attempts now being made in Mexico to rob our sister State of Texas of her soil and jurisdiction east of the Rio Grande are insurrectionary and rebellious on the part of the people of that country, and if sustained by the authority of the Federal Government should meet the firm resistance not only of Texas but of all the Southern States which have with Texas, a common interest and a common destiny 6. That our Senators in Congress be requested

and our Representatives instructed, to advocate the ultimatum laid down in the above resolu-7. That we cordially respond to the call made by our fell w citizens of Eufaula, for a District onvention to assemble at Clayton, on the first Monday in September, to fill up our delegation to the Southern Convention which will re-asemble at Nashville : and that Mai H E Chitty H. E. Owens, J. Bennett, S. A. Smith, J. Mur. phy. C. Oats, A. C. Gordon, J. B. Appling, Jno. Harper, J. A. Clendinen, J. Pynes and Wm.

H. Wood, be appointed as delegates to represent the county of Henry in said District Conven-Eloquent, patriotic, and "soul-stirring" speech es were delivered by George W. Williams, Esq., of Henry, Col. J. J. Seibles. of Montgomery, T. Sayre, J. G. Shorter, and James L. Pugh, Esq., of Eufaula.

On motion, the reported resolutions were on motion of Col. A. McAllister, it was ered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the several papers of the dis-trict, with a request to publish them.

A large and well arranged barbecue was preared for the occasion, and all passed off in ost felicitous manner. A motion to adjourn was made and acceded

to, and the large assembly—the largest ever be-fore assembled in Henry county—dispersed peaceably and quietly. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS; Presidents. ALEX. J. McALLISTER,

DANIEL McCRIMMON, | Secretaries. JAMES A. CLENDINEN. Second Meeting in Scriven County. Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens of Seriven, and the adjoining counties, without distinction of party, took place at No. 6 Station, Central Rail Road, on Saturday last, the 27th

At eleven o'clock the meeting was organized by calling John Cameron, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Messrs. Peter Rogers, Willis Young, and James Young, Sen., Vice Presidents, and Messrs. John B. Washington and Edward Jones.

sideration of the meeting.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were nominated: Messrs. J. B. Hayne, R. Rogers, Geo. Oliver, Wm. Young, Wilson Cooper, Silas Morton, David Burke, Geo. W. Cooper, Simeon

resolutions, which were read and unanin

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT. to the platform established by the Nashville Con- do to lean on in this great peril. and will maintain its enactments with

souri Compromise," we do so purely as a peace-offering, and we would only accept it with it dis-for once in the history of this Government, have offering, and we would only accept it with it distinctly and plainly understood, that slavery might go to every inch south of it; and that the South ought not to accept any line south of the Misstand at the door. If this party cannot be formed, ought not to accept any line south of the Mis-

ouri line.

3. Resolved, That this Union is already dis solved, when it once fails to protect the rights of one section from the encroace bery of another, it ought to be dissolved.

4. Resolved, That the Committee of Thirteen's

Compromise, and the President's plan, are the offspring of infamy, and their offer to us is an the South.

eneath her ruins.

6. Resolved, That our immediate representa tive in Congress, Joseph W. Jackson, deserves the praise of all parties, for his able, faithful, and

ching zeal in the maintenance of our

of the Government in its late instructions to and then maintain it at the point of the Federal bayonets.

8. Resolved, That we entirely concur in the etion contemplated by Texas to maintain her ights, at every hazard and to the last extremity.

The meeting was addressed by Messra J. B.

Texas.

Hayne, W. C. Conner, and Colonel Lawton stigleton, in a calm, dispassional patriotic manner, and the speaker respectively were listened to with the most marked and absorbing attention. We had the good fortune to be present on the occasion, and we would not do justice, as public journalists, were we to with do justice, as public journalists, were we to with and ask the whole world to join them in their work of disorganization.

Will the voters of old "Wayne" contribute their influence to keep alive this band of fanation with the principles and ask the whole world to join them in their work of disorganization. Stigleton, in a calm, dispassionate, dignified and the perpetuation of the Union pervaded whole meeting, accompanied with a firm determination to sacrifice and rend asunder every vestige of that glorious instrument, rather than to beware of such party alliances. Their missio longer submit to the degradation wantonly inlonger submit to the degradation wantonly impose upon the South by Northern fanaties, or submit to further encroachments from a people that have all to lose and nothing to gain by such

The speakers having closed their remarks, following resolutions, presented by W. C. Cooper, Esq., Representative of Scriven county, in the last Legislature, were read and unanimously passed; after which the meeting ad-

Resolved. That while we disapprove and condemn the action of the great body of the people at the North, on the rights and institutions of the South, yet we entertain feelings of the utmost kindness and fellowship towards such of them who, with us, are contending for a strict construction of the Constitution, by which equal ustice will be secured to both sections of the

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet ing be published in the Savannah Georgian and a copy of them transmitted to our Representative in Congress, Hon. Joseph W. Jackson, also that all papers in the State, friendly to our

cause, be requested to copy.

JOHN CAMERON, Ch'n. JOHN B. WASHINGTON, Secretaries. EDWARD JONES.

UNION MEETING-WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS HOULDER TO SHOULDER .- Strange as it may seem we permitted our paper to go to press last week, without announcing the union of the political parties of Lafayette County, on the momentous slavery question. Two or more unsuccessful attempts had been made to bring about this union, and by many (but not by the state of the sta and by many, (but not by us,) it was almost en-tirely despaired of. On the 11th instant, the two parties came together and shook hands, like a band of brothers, on the Missouoi Compromise as the platform of Southern rights. There was not inheritance of freemen, and forasmuch as the South has acquiesced for a long series of years in such division, we will consent to a division of that drafted the report, or in the meeting that the common territory of the Union by an extension of the Missouri Compromise line of 36 degrees 30 minutes North latitude to the Pacific pleasure to announce this event to the world, Ocean, with a clear recognition of the right of bring about harmony and concert of action, in the other counties of the State. The people of Lafayette are aroused to a deep sense of the dangers which threaten their peace and safety, and have now shown that they are willing to lay down their party attachments to save the South from speedy and utter ruin. Let all the counties of this State, and of the Southern States, but imitate the proud example which we have set, and all will be well. SEVEN MILLIONS of men, united de SEVEN MILLIONS of men, united, determined, and true to themselves, can successfully assert their rights. Keep it before the people that the Whigs and Democrats of Lafayette are united, without any relinquishment of political principles.—Oxford (Miss.) Organize.

From the Columbus Times We submit then, that it is too late for the Patriot" to question the principle of Southern political union, which is the basis of the Nashrille platform. It is too late to ask "cui bono?" then we take our stand on that platform. The Patriot" and the "Times" are both enlisted under that flag. We cannot serve two masterswe must choose between the God of country and the Mammon of party. We can have no divided allegiance. The new cause is grand enough to absorb every feeling, and to command every pulsation of a true Southern heart. Divi sion has been the bane, union is only the antidote. We must take the antidote, or in the language of that noble son of Massachusetts. Caleb Cushing, used to Massachusetts men on ever.' the 4th inst., "death and dishonor is the portion

of the South. "Who is Mr. Toombs, that we should follow him?" asks the "Patriot." If Mr. Toombs is the man, the following sentiments indicate him

be, we shall not enquire who was Mr. Hear him :

"I stand upon the great principle that the South has a right to an equal participation in the Territories of the United States. I claim the right for her to enter them with her property, and securely to enjoy it. She will divide with you if you with it, but the right to enter all or divide, I shall never surrender.'

What says the "Patriot" to this sentiment? is it not broad enough to comprehend the entire demands of Southern rights and justice? Will such a man be rejected by an upholder of the Nashville Platform? For ourself, if Mr. Toombs had been a political Lucifer, and if he were fresh from the shades below, with all the sins of a party Tartarus on his head, we should welcome im with the right hand of Southern brotherhim with the right hand of Southern brother-hood, and fight by him or under him, the good have a small, soft, dimpled hand feeling your fight of Southern equality in the American Union, so long as he stood firm to these noble sentiments.

Oh, but the "party! the Democratic party! shall we give that up?" exclaims the "Patriot." Yes! give up everything but Southern rights phia Sun, and honor, and count it a small sacrifice for a mighty good. If the Democratic party were The object of the meeting having been ex- firmly as the fibres of the live oak, the ained by the Chairman, in a brief but lucid cratic party cannot alone save the South. It

But what shall we say of a Democratic party, Geo. Oliver, Wm. Young, Wilson Cooper, Silas Morton, David Burke, Geo. W. Cooper, Simeon Burke, and Col. Lawton Singleton.

The Committee having retired, after a short absence, returned, and reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously idopted:

Resolved, That we give our hearty approval

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Resolved That we give our hearty approval that contains a Cobb and a Foote, who have sacrificed the South to its idols—an "Athens Banner" that dares say the South "asks too ture.

winnow the wheat from the chaff—the true mer from the timid and the time serving of both the 2. Resolved, That should we accept the "Mis- old parties; take to our bosoms the first and the South is sold to a Northern taskmaster.

From the Cambridge (Ind.) Reveille Northern Ultraism.

We republish below several resolutions adopted by the Liberty Party Convention, which convened at Syracuse, New York, on the 4th instant, in order that our readers may see to what extent ceroffspring of infamy, and their offer to us is an insult upon the generosity and forbearance of the South.

5. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, in conjunction with our Southern sister States, to maintain the sovereignty of the South, or perish beneath her ruins.

6. Resolved, That our immediate representation is in the solved. That our immediate representation is in the solved. That our immediate representation is a solved in the Indiana—that "the anti-slavery agitation has only fairly began." Allowing it, then, to be correct, that this "agitation" has just "fairly" commenced, what may we reasonably expect before the expirights.

7. Resolved, That we condemn the conduct of the Government in its late instructions to Col. Monroe, to wrest a part of Texas from her, this government, a thing they dare not now openly

The leaders of the Free Soil party dare no come out and contend for the success of the principles of that party—we repeat, they dare not do it—but seek to be united with either of the other 9. Resolved. That we will not stand silently by, with folded arms, and see one of our sister States despoiled of her rights, and if a decision of right is to be tested in powder and ball, instinct will point our position in the lines of ment to divide the fut offices among themselves ment to divide the fut offices among themselves. a portion of their parties, and made an arrange ment to divide the fut offices among themselves and allow smaller ones to come in and gather up the crumbs that fall from their board—then turn round and ask honest and conscientious men who have acted in their ranks for a time, to support

—this band of disorganizers; who are united with Southern disunionists in Congress to prevent legislation that would settle existing difficulties between the North and South. We tell our friends

But here are the resolutions—read them—show them to your neighbors, and ask them if they are willing to endorse such sentiments. If they are not, let them not vote for Elder, Vaile & Co., fo as sure as they vote the amalgation ticket, they endorse the sentiments contained in the re

"Resolved, That passing events do but deeper our conviction that a certain religion is the great est hinderence to the delivery of the slave. "Resolved, That every slaveholding government is but a piracy,; and that hence if pirates invade Cuba, South Carolina, Brazil or Georgia, there is no more reason why Abolitionists and believers in ivil government should sympathize with the in aded than with the invading pirates.

"Whereas, the vigilence committee in the city New York is doing much to promote this kind negro-stealing :
Resolved, therefore, That we commend said com ittee to the confidence and support of the mem

ers of the Liberty Party.
"Whereas, American slavery would quickly
ease, were there no market for its products; and whereas, he who furnishes the motive to sin does hereby make the sin his own— "Resolved, therefore, that the consumers of the roducts of American slavery are among those

who are responsible for the continuance and for the sin of American slavery.

"Whereas, the power of the Liberty Party against slavery would be immeasurably increased the abstinence of its members from slave pro Resolved, therefore, that we suggest whether

not the duty of them all to purify and strengthe heir souls and confirm their anti-slavery integrity
y adopting the self-denying measure.
Resolved, That if the American Colonization ociety must take to Liberia any portion of our ree colored people, we should greatly prefer that t be that portion of them guilty of the treachery and baseness of belonging to the pro-slavery, ecclesiastical and pro-slavery political parties."

Interesting from Yucatan. The following, from on board the United States chooner Flirt, we find in the Pensacola Gazette of

On the 16th and 18th March last, a very se very suddenly.) On the 5th of June, the wretches, not satisfied with their work of iniquity, again se fire to another portion of the town, and succeeded in destroying about forty houses, making altogethin destroying about forty houses, making altogeth-er about two hnn red and sixty or seventy houses; and, to add the distresses of the inhabia stand, owing to the quarantine laws being en-forced against the small vessels which transport logwood from the ranches. Several French barks nd other foreign vessels are lying in port waiting for wood. At Campeachy the people are so alarmed that they quarantine vessels from any port with-out regard to clean or sickly bills of health, from twenty to forty days. At Campeachy there were ten deserters from the Cuba expedition, in quarantine; they deserted when the ostensible motive of the expidition was made known, and made their way to Sisal, from there to Campeachy. The American consul would not afford them any assisiance, he having resigned his consulate some time previous. There was not an American cosu in all Yucatan; and an American citizen in the ab-

scence of an armed force, has no protection what-More Humbuggery .- A female medical edu cation society has been organized at Boston, under an act of incorporation granted by the Massachu-setts legislature. They have already established a medical school for the education of females.— When women commences the practice of surgery and physic, she enters a profess was never designed—one which no truly refined and rightly educated woman would ever think of entering. These female medical schools are rather a disgrace than an honor to their sex .- Buffale Republic.
Come, come, friend Republic, don't be so severe

Who, think you, more fit to stand by the bed side of the sick and dying, than a kind, sympathising woman? The medicinal draught she administers, will often be accompanied by a smile fraught with hope and beaming with tenderness. We would prefer a female physician. Why, the heavy step of a male practitioner has often sent the blood impulsively back to our heart, and his stern features have imparted any thing but cheerful hop to his patient. See the difference,—a female phy sician enters the house, ascends the steps nois lessly, and comes into your room so silently, that she is at your bedside before you are aware that pulse, and a sweet musical voice asking the nu-merous necessary questions. Zounds, it's too much. We intend to have a severe attack of much. We intend to have a severe attack of something, shortly after the first female physician graduates in this city, and employ her .- Philade

FORGED PROCLAMATION .- Soon after Kossuth appeared at Widdin, Turkey, there appeared in true as steel and knit in union of purpose as firmly as the fibres of the live oak, the Democratic party cannot alone save the South. It needs a party of the whole people to do it, and the control of the live obea forgery. He now pronounces it to be anner it was, on motion—

Resolved. That a Committee of Thirteen be then it will take all their courage, all their efforts.

Journal of Commerce, at Constantinople, dated Kutahya, June 14, says:
I cannot conceive how any one could have

From the Toledo (Ohio) Repu of the Free States of New Mexico California

The action of the Democracy of Ohio, at the 4th of July State Convention, demanding the immediate admission into the Union, of the free States of California and New Mexico, with their

States of California and New Mexico, with their present boundaries, receives, as it should, the warm approval of the Democracy of other States. The Buffalo Republic says:

"The Democracy of Ohio met in State Convention at Columbus, on the fourth, for the nomination of a member of the board of public works. Col. A. P. Miller, of Butler county, a capable and sound Democrat, was placed in nomination. Among the resolutions passed was one hailing with high satis action the action of the people of California and New Mexico. and insisting upon California and New Mexico, and insist their immediate admission as States, with the anti-slavery constitutions they have adopted. We are glad that our brethren of Ohio have taken this position. It will strengthen the friends of freedom in Congress in their struggle with the slave power.

Tue Wassers - We learn from a centlemen who has just returned from Fire Island, where the who has just returned from the island, where the Elizabeth was wrecked, that the Collector has made several important discoveries of stolen and secreted goods. More than forty persons are reported to be implicated in the disgraceful business. In one house alone, about a thousand pounds of wool were found; in another, some fifty bars of soap; in a third a box of silks, and in others flasks of oil, Leghorn straws, and the clothes of the passengers. Packages were found saugly stowed away in cellars, many miles distant from the place of the wreck. One woman had on a dress, recognised as one belonging to the late Margaret Fuller. Pieces of clothing, also supposed to belong to her husband and child, have been captured.

But nothing has yet been discovered as to the bodies of the persons lost, and the gentleman to

bodies of the persons lost, and the gentleman to whom we allude is decidedly of opinion that they have been secretly buried somewhere by the wreckers. It is known that both she and her hus-

wreckers. It is known that both she and her husband had fastened what money and valuables they possessed, about their waists; and the supposition is, that when their bodies were washed ashore, they were plundered by the pirates, and then interred to conceal the theft.

The officers under the Collector are indefatigable in their exertions to find the pirates, all of whom they have determined to bring to justice. Mr. Maxwell returned to the city last evening, having visited Patchogue, Islip, Babylon, Fire Island, and other places, where goods were likely to have been secreted. It is to the credit of many of the people of Suffolk county, that they have rendered him all the assistance in their power, in ferreting the scoundrels whose conduct has disferreting the scoundrels whose conduct graced that part of the island.

Mr. Kellogg, we learn who has been attempting o secure the statue of Calhoun, is now of opinion hat the work will be lost.—N. Y. Ecc. Post.

The Submissionists are attempting to hold the friends of Southern Rights, responsible for the peculiar views of Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, simply because that gentleman was a member of simply because that gentleman was a member of the Nashville Convention, and prepared the Address of that body. With the same propriety, these craven submissionists, and adolizers of the Union—these political heathens—might, themselves, be held responsible for the mad fanaticism of Seward, Hales, Corwin, and the long black list of foes to the South; for the opponents of the Missouri Compromise, North, are the opponents of the South. These men belong to the Idol Party, and were, one and all, party idols, a few months ago. Such stuff is beneath reputation. We don't know, nor do we care, what may be Mr. Rhett's private notions. He published no disunion in the Convention, as a primary object. His disunion views do not form the platform of the Convention, as all these croakers well know, and yet, for the purpose of covering up their desgraceful and crias all these croakers well know, and yet, for the purpose of covering up their d.sgraceful and criminal treachery to the South, they are now striving to make a new issue upon Mr. Rhett and his peccular views. We believe the time has not yet come to discuss the propriety of disunion as a remedy for the aggressions of the North. We prefer to await the action of Congress and the Northern States. If Congress should refuse to give us the Missouri Compromise, and attempt to fasten upon us, the gross enormities of the Clay Compromise, then it may become our bounden duty to look to a separation from the Northern States. Until then, disunion is no remedy of the South, and this should ever become the remedy, South, and this should ever become the remedy, we conscientiously believe the Southern States will be driven into it by the craven hearts of their anything, have authorized invited and encouraged the aggressions that will make it necessary. If this once proud and happy Union should ever be dissolved, upon the Abolitionists and Submissionists, will rest the responsibility .- Oxford (Miss.

CAPTURE OF A MANITEE OR SEA COW!-By the arrival of the steamer Monmouth, Capt. Free-born, from Indian River yesterday, we learn that Messrs. Clark and Burnham, succeeded in capvere and distressing fire occurred at Laguna, Yucatan, by which hundreds of families have been
deprived of a home by the work of an incendiary.
The loss of property at this fire, is estimated at is of the male species, and is nine feet three inches The loss of property at this fire, is estimated at \$500,000 to \$600,000; about two hundred houses were burnt. Among the public buildings destroyed are the church of St. Mary de Guadaloupe, the Municipal-house, Market-house, the American, Spanish, and other consular-houses, and almost every mercantile-house—the late English consul's house—(Mr. Johnson who died recently, and almost every mercantile-house—the late English consul's house—(Mr. Johnson who died recently, and almost every mile and the results of the male species, and is nine feet three inches in length. They succeeded in taking it alive, and having shipped it to Charleston, in the schooner Charleston, with the intention of exhibiting it at the North during the ensuing summer, and of bringing it South next winter. An individual who saw it, describes it as a remarkably curious animal. It was very wild when first captured, but soon became quite tame, and now eats freely of grass, &c. Its tail is in the shape of a fan, and is two feet five inches broad. It has no hind feet; its fore feet are similar to those of a turtle has nails like those on the human hand; but no houses; and, to add the distresses of the inhabi-tants, they anticipate the cholera. Business is at cow; has teeth on the lower jaw, but none on the

upper.
Previous to the capture of the one above described, they succeeded in taking a female, but it was so large, and becoming entangled in the net, made such desperate exertions to escape, that the captors were compelled to shoot it. The served the skin, however, which is fifte

The individuals who made the capture, were in our city some weeks ago making the necessary arrangements for their enterprise, and expressed their determination to make a capture. They have succeeded, and will no doubt be amply rewarded by the exhibition of their great natural curiosity. Barnum, of the American Museum, is said to have offered them, if successful, \$10,000 for their

This is the second instance, within our knowledge, that the Sea Cow has been captured. Some years ago, during the Florida war, Col. Harney shot two of them in the Everglades. erved the hides, and they were exhibited in St. Augustine as a great curiosity. We saw a rib of Augustine as a great curiosity. We saw a rib of one of the animals yesterday, in possession of a gentleman of this city, to whom it was presented by Col. Harney. He informed us that he had partaken of the flesh, and pronounced it remarkaly tender and palatable—far superior to beef. Mr. Clark, one of the captors, is a resident of Florida, a highly respectable gentleman, and well known in this city.—Savannah News.

A city watchman of Cincinnati whilst taking a cozy nap the other night was robbed of his boots. hat and revolver .- Ky. Whig.

We heard of one of them, lately, being taken off is beat in a somnolent state, taken home and nut to bed, and when his wife awakened him in the orning he jumped up with eyes half closed, and aid-"Come to the watch house, I arrest you for disturbing the peace." He was made sensible of his mistake by the overturning of the coffee pot, and getting his foot scalded .- Louisville Jour

TOTICE .- A meeting of the Washington Socie or to the Mashington Social ty for Free Debates, will be held at Temperance Hall, on Friday evening, August 2d, at 8 o'clock. Subject for Discussion "Can any act of Congress justify an attempt to dissolve the Union."

The public is respectfully invited to attend. By order,

JOHN M. McCALLA,

President

H. G. McCutchen, Secretary. aug 2-1t TO GENTLEMEN WHO SHAVE

TO GENTLEMEN WHO SHAVE
THEMSELVES.

PARKER, who has presented to the public one of the finest Razor Strops ever invented; now offers to the public one of the greatest Razors in the world, called the Swiss Razor,